

Mrs. Sarah B. Judson's Grave at St. Helena.

Mr. F. L. Stickney, of Washington, D. C., sends an interesting note, dated August 17th, from Paymaster C. P. Thompson, of the United States ship "Lancaster." It describes the general and thoughtful thing done by officers of the ship while she lay at St. Helena. Paymaster Thompson says: "You will perhaps be glad to know that before we sailed some of the officers of the ship had the grave of Mrs. Judson, wife of the great Baptist missionary, cleared of the rubbish which had accumulated over it, and everything put in good order. A tremendous freshet, which occurred some years ago, overturned the monument and swept away the top of it, which was lost and never recovered. We had a small pyramid of plaster put in place of it, and it now looks quite respectable. The debris from the freshet has been removed, thus raising the monument considerably higher; the lettering, which was nearly obliterated, has also been renewed, and the monument thoroughly cleansed, so that it now looks almost as good as new. Dr. Griffith, Lieutenant Kennedy, Chaplain Tribble and myself bore the expense amounting to about \$20, and were very glad to do it. The cemetery is no longer used for burial purposes, and is sadly neglected."

Servants' Wages.

It must be admitted that all dealings with female house servants are entrusted to women. They, then, are responsible for the prices paid for the work they have to offer; and it is equally clear that they are paying for it at a ratio with which nothing else in the labor market is comparable. Are female servants scarce? Certainly not. Look at the crowded benches in our so-called "intelligence" (Heaven save the mark!) offices; glance at the long line of stevedores, passengers, as they file into Castle Garden from the crowded decks of our emigrant ships. Hundreds of women and girls are hastening to our shores from every part of Europe, asking for places in our kitchens. Is it that most of these are ignorant, and valueless to the housekeeper who must have skilled labor? No. Ignorant most of them certainly are, and many seem incapable of learning; yet the Irish girl who, employed in Dublin, would consider herself well paid for her labor by £10, or at most £12, per annum, no sooner presses her foot upon American soil than she demands \$200.

More than any class of women in the world, if we except the indolent Asiatic, do American women need servants. We have not the robust frame nor the sturdy strength of the British nation or the German *Hausfrau*. Our climate is exhausting, our frames are slight, and our nerves weak. We can do much with our heads,—much planning and thinking, much arranging and directing. To supplement this we need the strong arms, the tireless backs, of the peasant women of the Old World. If we were wise and sensible enough to pay them moderately but fairly, to make them dress suitably and live plainly, in every case where we now can have but one pair of hands to assist in the household work, while we make shift to do the rest, we might have two. Yes, there is no question that if the maid-of-all-work, who now receives sixteen dollars per month, and is fed "like one of the family," were to receive the same that an English housekeeper would pay, to eat what English servants are given to eat instead of our broils and roasts and daintily luxuries in the way of deserts, the jaded female head of our smaller American households would find that she could "keep two girls" without adding a dollar to her yearly expenses.

And why cannot this be done? Is it not a positive wrong that it should not be done? The poor of Europe are crowding to our shores, demanding work, and there is none for them; begging for food and shelter, and suffering misery and lapsing into sin for want of decent homes and honest labor. Are not our women blind to their duty in giving one what is abundant for two, in keeping up an unnatural and unreasonable scale of prices for the benefit of a few? We have not waited for our employees to impress the boycott upon us; we have boycotted ourselves. Without reason, without outside pressure, in defiance of common sense, and to their detriment and ours, we insist upon a state of affairs that is a sarcasm upon our judgment, and a convincing proof that, whatever we may attain to in the future, men are very right yet in saying that we lack business knowledge and compacity, and show ourselves singularly unintelligent in regard to the conduct of affairs.—*November Atlantic*.

A Pittsburgher has taken out a patent for a machine to crimp flour bags. That's all right. Why shouldn't the flour bags wear crimps so long as the flour barrel has hoops?

AFTER THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.

Death in the Hospital Steamboat—The Confederate Dead—An Incident.

The morning of April 8, 1862, broke clear and crisp over the tired remnants of both armies. The Confederates had the broad rolling country from Shiloh Church to Corinth to lay down their wounded upon—to bury their dead. The Union army had not a hospital on land on the first or second day of the battle, excepting the few temporary ones for surgical purposes in what has been elegantly described as "the pocket between the river and an impassable creek." The Union dead lay where they fell until the 8th. The Confederates were promptly removed or buried. Few of them were, or their wounded, encountered when we advanced and retook our old camp during the afternoon of the 8th of April. The mortality in the open air was great; the death-list in the hospital steamboats was far greater. Soon as a poor, mutilated fellow died from loss of blood or exhaustion on board he was wrapped up in a blanket and carried ashore, up the steep, slippery bluff, to be buried as soon as convenient. It was not an uncommon sight to see a wounded soldier, with his garments stained with blood, borne along in the arms of loving comrades, or taken from the ambulance at the landing, and there to encounter, while going down the bluff, the corpse of a comrade ascending the same, going to his shroudless, coffinless grave. Arriving at the boat, he was placed on one of the decks that had a vacant place. Should he happen at one without room he was carried to another. There his comrades' duty ended. The ambulance when it delivered its precious but sorrowful load turned to the south and brought again and again to the landing its load of broken-limbed, bleeding Union soldiers.

Visiting the steamboat that had carried us from St. Louis only a few days before, to seek dear friends and comrades on this day, we were amazed to find the unfortunates lying along the main saloon floor and stretched out upon the blood-stained decks in a space of six inches or so between the heads of the two rows, one on the port side, the other on the starboard, and hardly any more space between them literally. The odor was sickening—indescribable. We had to retire to the open air. The doctors, however, toiled away at their sacred but painful tasks. Many of them were stained with blood, brave human gore, from the knee to the breast, while both arms were purple with the wine of life. Several of them intended to carry away as souvenirs the balls extracted from the limbs of the wounded, but they found that the number increased so rapidly that they were obliged to throw them away. Few of them retained any except those taken from general officers or personal friends. Thus were the wounded of the Union army "cabin'd, crib'd, confin'd," with inadequate hospital supplies, few surgeons, and no nurses, on the day after the great conflict. This was the cause of the fearful mortality on board the steamboats, the greatest of all in proportion to numbers at the battle of Shiloh.

About noon our first camp over the bluff was deserted. With the remnant of our equipment we set out for the front, as we did on Sunday, but this time our ranks were thin, indeed, and at the first step forward sad recollections of the past two days crowded upon our minds. On our way we found a dozen or so of the Confederate dead some distance south of the famous peach orchard, lying within from two to five feet of each other. A shell from one of the gunboats had killed them. The sight was heart-rending. They were torn to pieces—headless, disemboweled, armless, legless. They had been there from Sunday evening to this Tuesday noon. Gently the broken forms were gathered together and buried. One young fellow I remember well. His beardless face, fine under-clothing and small white hands indicated that he was not much used to the vigorous vicissitudes of life or long a soldier in the Confederate service. I shall never forget the harrowing spectacle; it deeply impressed all who had the misfortune to see it; but it was only war.

When we arrived at our camp we found that the Confederates had, in our absence, pitched some of our tents which we left fixed up when we precipitately "fell back" on Sunday morning. Entering one of the tents on our arrival we found half a dozen or so of the southern wounded. One or two were from Alabama. He fixedly gazed at us as we approached him. His wan, wasted features and sick head were strange contrasts. His furrowed lips and weak voice told of a night in the vicinities of the dark valley of death and the indescribable sufferings of a wounded human being upon the battle-field perhaps during the preceding twenty-four hours. Bending down to him we softly and fraternally inquired where he was wounded. He impudently turned his face toward us and in a low tone, with his brown, bare arm extended, begged, "Don't kill me; you won't kill me."

Some of the soldiers good-naturedly began to laugh. They were chided for their levity and dismissed; the poor wounded man assured that no one would touch them but with the broad hand of kindness.—Capt. R. F. Fennett, Ex-U. S. Consul, in Philadelphia Times.

Healing Disease by Physical Contact.
There is no question but that there are numerous persons so generously endowed with vitalizing fluid, as to be capable of alleviating pain and healing disease, by physical contact, who have no conception of it themselves. We have been made acquainted with a number of instances of cure by such healers without contiguity or indispuration of any sort, their mere presence being sufficient to effect that object. This is particularly the case in respect to the lighter forms of nervous troubles. The presence of such persons in the sick chamber is of itself a healing balm to the afflicted, who is able to feel the vitalizing force though ignorant of its source. On the other hand there are persons whose presence at the bedside of a sufferer only adds to his suffering. Hence it is that the family physician, of all others, should be naturally refined and sympathetic, at once capable of comprehending not alone the physical, but also the mental or spiritual wants of his patients, and in a manner ministering to them out of his abundant sympathy and good cheer.—Hall's Journal of Health.

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